

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Armed Forces Speed Up Demobilization

27,000 a Day Now Being Discharged by Army Alone. Navy Also Stepping up Program

CRITICISMS OF DELAYS ANSWERED

With Millions Released by Spring, U. S. Will Be Confronted by Gigantic Veteran Problem

In every city and hamlet in the country, young men wearing gold-colored buttons in their lapels are being seen in increasing numbers. They are the men who have served in the armed forces of the United States and have been honorably discharged. At first a mere trickle, they are now reentering civilian life by tens of thousands a week. As recently as August 1, the daily rate of discharges from the Army was 3,800. Now it is 27,000, including Sunday.

The Navy is also stepping up its rate of discharges. The daily rate is now 5,800, but it is gradually being increased. Between August 18, when the demobilization program of the Navy was launched, and Christmas, some 839,000 of the Navy's personnel will have returned to civilian life. Other branches of the armed services—the Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard—are also speeding up their demobilizations.

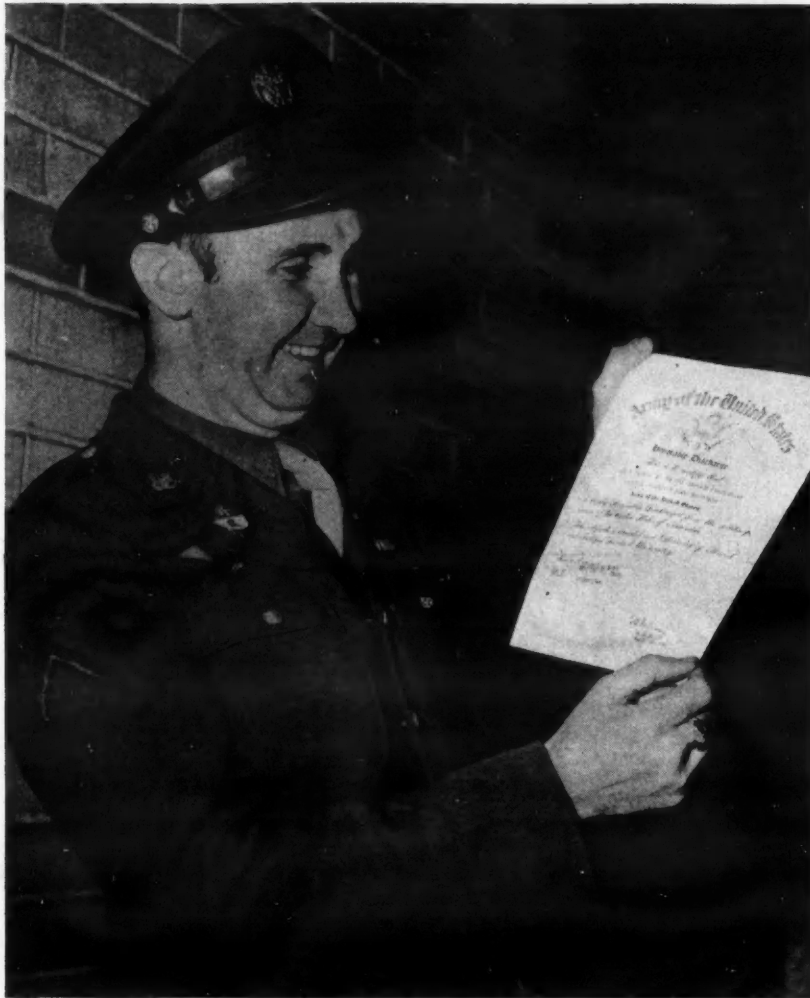
Demobilization Debate

Few public problems have stirred up more bitter debate during recent weeks than that of demobilization. Following the surrender of Japan, the demand arose throughout the nation that men be released from the services with a minimum of delay. Congressmen were flooded with an avalanche of letters from servicemen and their families, criticizing the Army's and Navy's policies of demobilization.

It was natural that there should have developed such criticism. The unexpected end of the war with Japan presented the Army and Navy with unforeseen problems. It will be recalled that VJ Day came at a time when the Army was in the midst of redeploying its forces from the European theater to the Pacific. Large numbers of these troops were in the United States on 30-day furloughs or at replacement centers, where they were awaiting new assignments.

The Army had worked out a system whereby men were to be discharged according to the number of points they had accumulated. The point system was based on such factors as length of service—with double the number of points allowed for overseas duty; number of dependents; number of campaigns in which the soldier had participated. Many of those with the highest number of points were still overseas and the Army felt that it was only fair that they should be discharged before those who happened

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Demobilized at last

ACME

A Running Start

By Walter E. Myer

A few weeks ago I said in this column that students should look upon their school "as an opportunity, or a series of opportunities, which one may use to further his own education." I should like now to carry that idea a little further.

You have a chance during your school days to do a great deal of reading, and I can think of no practice that will contribute more toward a broad education. When you read for information you may consult the best informed specialists in the world. If you are interested in some particular problem, turn to *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, select the subject of your interest and find a list of magazine articles on the question. By following this practice you will acquire a wealth of knowledge and information. You may deepen your understanding by reading now and then a book on a problem with which you are concerned.

If you wish to read for entertainment consult your librarian or read the book reviews in nationally circulating book review magazines or your local newspaper. Pick out works of fiction or biography or travel; books on any number of interesting subjects. By reading of this kind you may, at very least, relieve your hours from boredom. At most you gain an understanding of life and its problems. You become more interesting to yourself and to others.

At times you will read for ideas and inspiration. You go to the library shelf, take down the writings of the wisest men and women of all the ages, and converse with them through the magic of the printed page. You become acquainted with the thinking of philosophers, scientists, statesmen, poets, masters of literature. As you go on with your reading your mind makes frequent contacts with great minds, and you absorb some of their ideas and inspiration.

While you are in school you may sample books and magazines covering many fields. You find reading material suited to your taste and interests. You become selective, learning how to winnow the wheat from the chaff, the sound from the superficial, the good from the worthless. You gain present benefits from your reading, and better still, you form the habit of reading, a habit you are likely to retain after your school days are over. You get a running start in the pursuit of knowledge, information, entertainment, beauty, and understanding.

The acquiring of an education is not a process one finishes while he is in school, but one which he inaugurates. The student who makes reading a part of his way of life will ordinarily continue to read and to educate himself throughout his days.

Big Five Ministers End London Meeting

Disagree on Many Issues Related to Maintenance of Peace in Europe and Asia

GREATER COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Continuation of Power Politics May Divide World into Two Rival Groups of Nations

The first meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which met in London last month and has adjourned until sometime in November or December was intended as a preliminary peace conference. Its principal function was to draw up a peace treaty for Italy and to discuss other pressing problems of the peace. The Council, made up of the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China, was arranged at the Potsdam conference and was to serve as an instrument to settle the problems resulting from the war.

The London meeting ended in almost complete failure, denials to the contrary notwithstanding. No major European or Asiatic problem discussed at the conference was settled, and the Big Five are more sharply divided than they have been at any time since they joined hands to defeat the Axis powers. Not only did the London parley reveal the inability of the major powers to agree upon specific problems and issues; it also brought into the open certain rivalries which, if not settled in the future, bode ill for the peace of the world.

To Meet Again

Perhaps the only encouraging sign as the foreign ministers separated was the fact that the Council will continue to function. While the heads of the foreign departments are in their respective countries, their chief assistants, or deputies, will continue to work on the problems in the hope that an eventual solution will be worked out, and the foreign ministers themselves will meet again in a few weeks.

Many explanations have been offered for the failure of the Council to reach agreement. In some quarters it is charged that there was not sufficient advance preparation for the meeting, either as to what subjects should be taken up or as to the procedure to be followed. There should have been prior understanding, it is contended, at least on the principles to govern such matters as the Italian treaty. Again, it is charged that the issues of the peace are of such complexity and importance that only the heads of state, and not the foreign ministers, can settle them.

Whatever the cause of failure, the fact remains that the conference has left a feeling of great anxiety throughout the world. At every turn, whether it was the question of disposing of

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Disunity Among the Foreign Ministers

(Continued from page 1)

Italy's colonies, the governments of certain European countries, or the occupation policy in Japan, there were sharp disagreements among the participants. The principal source of cleavage was between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the United States and Great Britain, on the other. For the most part, France and China sat on the sidelines.

The conclusion is inevitable that much work must be done before sincere international cooperation becomes a reality in the world. At London it was apparent that there is still a great

American intentions. The United States and Great Britain insist that the present governments of Romania, Bulgaria, and probably Yugoslavia are unsatisfactory because they have not been freely elected by the peoples of those countries and are largely dominated by Russia and that they cannot therefore be recognized as the legal governments. The Russians counter that these governments are independent and representative of various elements of the population. The Soviets fear that the United States and Britain may seek to establish gov-

intends to establish permanent bases on a string of islands across the Pacific, reaching to the very doorstep of Japan, and is acting in other ways to safeguard its future security in that area. They know that a statement from the White House indicated that this country would consider its own interests paramount in determining policy toward Japan. That statement, issued on September 23, read:

"Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the

East, and in the Far East. We see it in the security program which the United States is working out in the Pacific. The British, for their part, are attempting to insure their future defenses by retaining control of the Mediterranean. That is why they are opposed to permitting Russia to acquire control of any of the Italian colonies in Africa. That is why they insist upon a government in Greece which will remain friendly to Britain.

Perhaps it is too much to expect the great powers to rely exclusively upon the international machinery of the United Nations for their future security. That machinery has not yet met the test of being able to maintain peace. But if all the nations do not place their faith in such an organization, there is grave danger that their policies will lead to serious clashes and end in another world war.

The danger is seen on all sides. If we would accept Russia's claims that her sphere of influence in eastern Europe is nothing more than a security measure, we could be more complacent. But the American government fears that this sphere of influence may be more than defensive, that it may indeed be used to expand Soviet power throughout Europe. In other words, the fear prevails in this country and England that at some future time the Soviet government will use those countries, such as Romania and Bulgaria and Poland, which it now so largely controls, as a springboard for attack upon the rest of Europe.

At the same time, if the Russians could be sure that America's demand for military bases stretching right to the doorstep of Asia were made purely for defensive purposes, they would feel less uneasy. But the Russians fear that our policy may lead to American domination of the Far East, thus threatening their position in that area. It is an undeniable fact that the military frontier of the Russians has extended to the Oder River and that the American frontier is no longer Pearl Harbor or the Philippines but Okinawa. As Mr. Walter Lippmann points out in his syndicated column:

The crucial question is what is to develop behind these new military frontiers. Now it is of the utmost importance that we should see this question objectively ourselves if we are to prevail upon the Russians to see it objectively also. We cannot, for example, declare, as we have in the directive to General MacArthur, that "in the event of any differences of opinion among the principal allied powers 'the policies of the United States will govern,' and then expect Mr. Byrnes to persuade Mr. Molotov that it is wrong for the Soviet Union to act 'unilaterally' in Romania and Bulgaria.

It has long been predicted that one of the great dangers of the postwar period would be the division of the world into two rival blocs, the one headed by the United States and the other by Russia. Failure of the big powers to come to an understanding would undoubtedly lead to that result. There are already many elements of such a division. The Russians have greatly extended their power and influence as a result of the war and have a group of nations firmly under their control. The ties between the United States and the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations are extremely close. If the nations of western Europe are now to be brought

(Concluded on page 3, column 4)



BIG FIVE MEETING. The Council of Foreign Ministers recently concluded its first meeting in London. In the center, at far side of table, wearing glasses and facing camera, is Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary. Russia's Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov is fifth man on Bevin's left. The fifth man on Bevin's right is Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has his back to the camera, his head turned in profile. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh is hidden half way between Byrnes and Molotov.

deal of suspicion among the major powers. This suspicion was apparent as every issue came up. In the case of the Italian peace treaty, Russia's demand for a share in the control of Italy's African colonies was interpreted by Britain and the United States as an indication of the Soviets' desire to extend their power and influence westward into the Mediterranean, thus constituting a threat to Britain's control of that sea.

The same interpretation was placed upon Russia's insistence that the port of Trieste, a part of Italy before the war, be placed largely under Yugoslav control, inasmuch as the present government of Yugoslavia is dominated by Moscow. When Foreign Commissar Molotov criticized the American occupation policy in Japan and requested that an Allied control commission be established, the fear was expressed that the Soviet Union was seeking to increase her power in the Pacific as she is seeking to do in Europe.

The Russians, for their part, showed similar suspicions concerning Anglo-

ernments in those countries which might be hostile to the Soviet Union; in other words, that the Anglo-Saxon powers may seek to extend their influence deep into eastern Europe.

Moreover, the Russians see in recent developments in western Europe a trend toward the development of a bloc of nations which might eventually become a threat to their future security. For example, France has proposed that certain sections of Germany—the Rhineland and the industrial Ruhr—be detached from Germany and placed under the joint control of France, Britain, Belgium, and Holland. The Soviets sharply criticize this proposal on the ground that it would be a threat to peace and might form the nucleus of a group of states whose policies would be directed against Russia.

Nor are the Soviets uncritical of certain policies of the United States. It was not by accident that Molotov requested that the future policies toward Japan be determined by a joint Allied Council. The Russians are fully aware that the United States

occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied powers, *in the event of any differences among them, the policies of the United States will govern* (our italics).

The Russians claim that it is a little inconsistent on the part of the United States to criticize them for insisting upon friendly governments in neighboring countries and for refusing to allow Anglo-American interference with these eastern European governments, when it (the United States) has bluntly stated that it intends to do pretty much as it pleases in the Pacific.

It would appear, from recent acts of all the major powers, that while each is giving lip service to the principles of international cooperation to solve postwar problems each is seeking, in its own way, to protect its own future security by independent action. Each is attempting to extend its power as much as possible.

We see this in Russia's creation of a sphere of influence in eastern Europe and its demand for greater influence in the Mediterranean, the Middle

Suggested Study Guide for Students

THE following questions will test the factual information which you have obtained from the article on Big Three disunity which begins on the first page of this paper:

1. What is the purpose of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and which nations are members of it?
2. Is the Council a temporary or permanent body?
3. Did the recent conference of the Council accomplish more or less than had been expected in advance?
4. Briefly outline the broad aims of British foreign policy.
5. How do these aims come into conflict with Soviet foreign policy?
6. What is our main interest in the present European negotiations and territorial settlements?
7. Why is our influence in dealing with Russian and British actions in Europe weakened by our policies in the Pacific?

Further Discussion

After you have grasped the essential facts in the article, it is time to engage in some critical thought and discussion concerning the wisdom of our foreign policy. Such questions as these must be considered:

Are American critics justified in saying that we cannot rightly criticize Russia and Britain for what they are doing when we insist on making the final decisions in governing Japan, and on having bases in the Pacific and Latin America?

If we should change our policies in the Pacific and should place the atomic bomb secret under United Nations authority, would there be a good chance that we could get Russia and England to change their policies, with the result that international cooperation would be strengthened?

Could we adopt the policy of placing the Pacific islands under United Nations control on condition that Russia and Britain make similar concessions?

To what extent would we be safer by keeping exclusive control of the Pacific islands than if they were supervised by the United Nations?

Have these islands become more or less important to our future defense in view of the atomic bomb, plus the rapid development of long-range aircraft?

These questions are not easy, but we must all take part in trying to find the wisest answers. Thinking and studying are hard work, but the refusal to make the attempt may mean

catastrophe to us all. After the last war, not enough American people were willing to work at the job of building a sound foreign policy, and the price of their unwillingness has been tragically high.

While it is important that decisions be reached as quickly as possible on the above questions, one should read a considerable amount and engage in much discussion before forming his opinion. For example, in considering the value of Pacific and Latin American bases to us, we need to know what effects the atomic discovery and bombers of increasingly long range will have on our postwar defense program. Would these weapons, together with a large fleet of aircraft carriers, protect us as well as distant bases?

These are questions which will be widely debated in the period just ahead of us. We shall deal with them at length in early issues of this paper.

References

Meanwhile, students should read as much as they can about our foreign policy, with special emphasis on our relations with Russia, for the United States and Soviet Union hold the key to future peace. We recommend these recent magazine articles:

"Eight Things to Do About the Soviet Union," by William Hard, *Reader's Digest*, September 1945.

"Will There Be Peace?" by W. G. Carleton, *Vital Speeches*, August 15, 1945.

"Russia Seeks the Open Seas," *American Magazine*, September 1945.

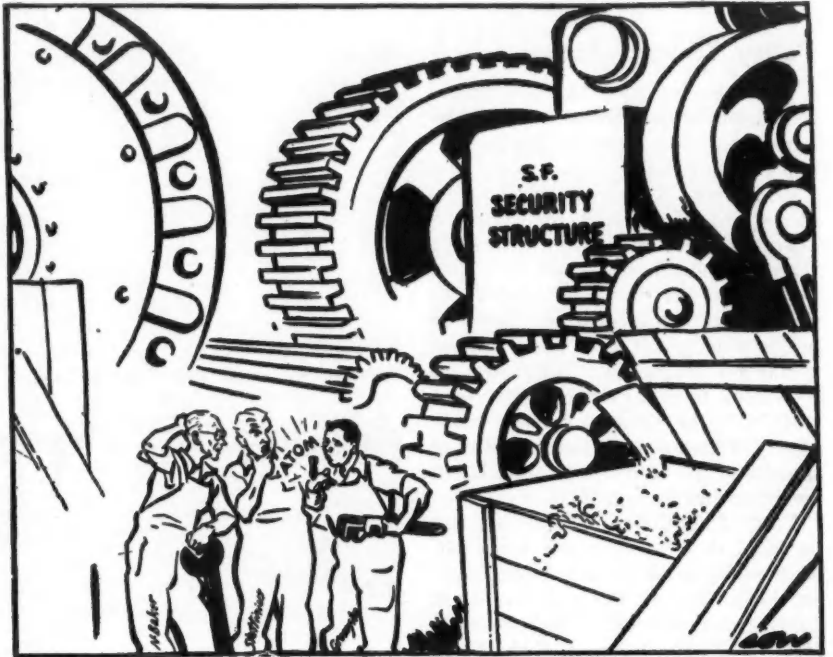
"Can We Do Business with Stalin?" by W. H. Chamberlain, *American Mercury*, August 1945.

"Foreign Ministers Grapple with Problems Left in Wake of War," *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, September 14, 1945. This article deals with Italy's colonies and the problem of national vs. international control.

Radio Programs

There are two weekly radio programs which often deal with questions concerning our national defense and foreign policy. One is America's Town Meeting of the Air. It is heard over the American Broadcasting Company on Thursday evenings, 8:30 to 9:30 P. M. EST. Two of its recent programs were: "Who Shall Control the Atom Bomb?" "Can Russia and America Live in Peace?" Opposing views are given by various speakers.

The other program is the American



"And where does this fit in?"

LOW IN LONDON EVENING STANDARD

Forum of the Air, broadcast over Mutual network every Tuesday evening at 9:30, EST. Prominent speakers debate current national and international problems.

Many students form listening groups and tune in on these programs. They then get together again and discuss the questions which were raised by the radio speakers. Why don't you and some of your friends form such a group? Also, try to interest your parents and adult friends in forming similar groups. Discuss foreign problems with them and perhaps you can stimulate their interest in reading more about these questions and discussing them with their friends.

Demobilization

1. Approximately, how many men a day are now being discharged from the Army?

2. What steps has the Army taken to speed up its demobilization program?

3. What is a separation center, and what are some of the ways in which it serves GIs?

4. Describe some of the measures adopted by Congress to enable veterans to obtain jobs.

5. List other benefits which existing laws provide for veterans.

6. What conditions may determine the extent to which veterans seek financial benefits from the government during the coming years?

References

The September 28 issue of the *United States News* contains several articles on demobilization, two of which are based on lengthy explanatory statements by General Marshall and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

"When Joe Is Out of Uniform," *New York Times Magazine*, July 1.

The September 3, 1945, issue of *Newsweek* performs a valuable service by listing, in considerable detail, the privileges and benefits to service people holding honorable discharges. Not only does it include the legal rights contained in the "GI Bill of Rights" and other federal legislation, but also outlines many of the programs which have been undertaken by city and state governments and private agencies. Veterans may obtain reprints

of the *Newsweek* section, without charge, by writing directly to the magazine, Circulation Department, Newsweek Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, New York 18, New York.

If your classroom cares to look into this problem at first hand, it may divide up into committees, each of which may investigate a particular phase of the question. For example, one might find out from the local office of the U. S. Employment Service how it is getting along in finding jobs for veterans. Another might investigate exactly what is being done by local employer and labor organizations in the way of training young servicemen who have never had jobs. Still another group of students might talk with veterans and also interview officials of veterans' organizations.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

(Concluded from page 2)

under Anglo-American control, the dangers of rivalry would become alarmingly serious because each bloc would probably consider the other a threat to its security.

The basis of peace will remain flimsy indeed if each power insists upon the right to strengthen its own position as it sees fit but objects when the others try to do the same thing. This is power politics in its most dangerous form. If this trend is to be reversed, all the great powers, including the United States, must take a strong stand in favor of international cooperation. Each must convince the others that it is sincerely interested in preserving peace by cooperation and not merely by seeking to build its own power and influence. It will not be an easy matter to remove the existing suspicions, but they must be removed if the world is to be spared the complete destruction which another war would almost inevitably bring.

Pronunciations

Adowa—a'doo-wah
Cavour—ka-voor'-oo as in poor
Dodecanese—doe-dek'ah-nee
Eritrea—eh-ree-tray'ah
Fiume—few'may
Garibaldi—gah-ree-bahl'dee
Gorizia—goe-reet'see-ah
San Marino—sahn'mah-ree'noe
Tientsin—tin'tsin'
Val d'Aosta—vahl'dah-oe'stah



Strange Dovecote

LITTLE IN NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

The Story of the Week

Policy Toward Japan

Although question marks continue to bob up in connection with our occupation policy toward Japan, one thing is now clear—Japan is to have a hard peace. This fact emerged from the storm of charges and counter-charges General MacArthur stirred up when he announced that no more than 200,000 troops would be needed for the Far Eastern occupation. To many people this meant that the Japanese would get off lightly. But from the President, from the State Department, and from the General himself came speedy reassurances that, whatever the size of the occupation force, Japan would be sternly treated.

First of all, General MacArthur left no doubt that the Japanese Army will be completely demobilized—probably by the middle of this month. As a fighting force, it is to be abolished forever. Similarly, most of the Navy is headed for oblivion. MacArthur also stressed the fact that American sponsorship of the Japanese Emperor and his government is by no means permanent. After the terms of surrender have been fulfilled, the Emperor may be ousted to make way for a new, democratic Japanese leadership.

The President's directive on peace for Japan emphasizes all these points and, in addition, states that Japanese heavy industry will not be allowed to resume operations at the old level. Neither manufacturing nor science will be permitted to develop beyond the point needed by a peaceful govern-



In Vienna, as well as in other war-torn European cities, it will be a difficult winter because of scarcity of food, clothing, and fuel. This mother and her children are typical of the many Viennese who trudge daily outside of the city to gather twigs and limbs from fallen trees.

ment. took an unguarded statement by General George Patton, commander of the Third Army, to bring the issue out into the open. Patton announced himself in favor of using former Nazis to run Germany whenever necessary, asserting that our first responsibility is to prevent anarchy and restore the country to a position where it can pay for its own reconstruction. He declared the difference between Nazis and anti-Nazis to be no greater than that between Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Although subsequent explanations were made by Patton, the criticism of our German policy continues.

Patton's pronouncements brought into question the most basic of American war aims. Did we, or did we not, fight to destroy the Hitler dictatorship and all it stood for? General Eisenhower made haste to clarify the matter. He announced that the time for compromise was over; that in the future, American occupation authorities would ruthlessly weed out all German officials who had supported the Nazi regime.

Patton's statements may cost him his job. There is now considerable clamor to have him removed from a position of authority in Germany. Not all the blame has been placed upon him, however. The incident has also turned the spotlight on other officials, both military and civilian, who have been compromising with Nazi interests in handling occupation problems.

The Labor Front

No longer held back by the wartime anti-strike pledge, organized labor is pressing hard for higher wages all over the country. Detroit is still the chief storm center. Some 50,000 workers are shut out of Ford plants because of a strike at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company. Lacking the parts this company makes, Ford cannot resume production. Another 3,000 are idle at the Chrysler Corporation Dodge truck plant where strikers are protesting a mass layoff. And in the background looms the threat of a

United Automobile Workers strike which would take more than 300,000 workers off their jobs. The UAW, demanding a 30 per cent increase in basic wages to compensate for the loss of overtime pay, has arranged with the National Labor Relations Board to hold a strike vote on October 24. It is expected that unless some concessions are made to UAW demands, the vote will be followed by an immediate walkout.

But Detroit is not the only industrial city harassed by labor disturbances. In Pittsburgh, CIO steelworkers are striking for an additional two dollars a day. In New York City, the big trouble has been with AFL elevator operators, 15,000 of whom walked out in protest against the War Labor Board's handling of their demand for wage adjustments. In Newark, it has been the AFL retail clerks union, which forced the temporary closing of more than 200 chain grocery stores with a wage strike.

Even more serious is the upheaval in the oil industry. Demanding that

they be paid 52-hour week wages for 40 hours of work, CIO oil unionists have struck in seven states through the South and Midwest. The oil strikes are already threatening to handicap Army and Navy operations by cutting off supplies of vital gasoline. In an attempt to head off such a disaster, Secretary of Labor Schwelbach has been conferring with representatives of the unions and employers involved. Both he and Petroleum Administrator Ickes have urged speedy settlement of the dispute, emphasizing the fact that the Army and Navy receive almost half of their gas and oil supplies from American sources.

Unemployment Legislation

The question of emergency unemployment compensation has brought President Truman up against the first serious congressional opposition of his term as chief executive. The President wants Congress to pass a bill guaranteeing a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks to unemployed war workers. Congress feels that tax legislation should be taken care of first and has shelved the unemployment compensation bill.

Although admitting the importance of immediate action on the tax question, the President believes that a satisfactory provision for the jobless is essential to the success of all reconversion plans. He feels that once this has been guaranteed, the government can deal more firmly with strikers, demanding their cooperation in exchange for the new benefits. Congress, on the other hand, appears to be acting on the theory that strikes can be best combated by holding off.

Meanwhile, the Wagner-Murray full-employment bill, which would authorize a wide range of government activities designed to stimulate business and provide jobs, is still being debated in the House. While the bill will probably be approved in some form, it may be considerably watered down before it meets with the necessary congressional approval. There is



CARMACK IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Another Big Three needed

ment. Truman has also stressed the idea that Japan will pay heavy reparations in goods and equipment and her war criminals—civilian industrialists and militaristic warlords alike—will be brought to trial.

Evidence of our seriousness in carrying out a program of demilitarization and democratization in Japan has already been seen. Military and industrial leaders are being rounded up for trial. Newspapers have been taken to task for anti-Allied and undemocratic pronouncements.

Policy Toward Germany

From time to time, American occupation authorities in Germany have come in for criticism because of leniency toward former Nazis. But it

SMILES

First Private: You say the General's sick? What's the matter with him?
Corporal: Oh, just things-in-general.

Music Lover: I'm going to play Beethoven tonight.
Jasper: Are you? I hope you win.

Teacher: Why did you spell pneumatic "neumatic"?
Henry: The K on my typewriter isn't working.

Mother: George, I want your explanation and the truth.
George: But mother, you can't have both.

Mary: Can cows hide in a shoe store?
Jim: No, but calfskin.

Teacher: How did you get the swelling on your nose, Freddie?
Freddie: I just bent down to smell a brose in my garden.

Teacher: Not brose, Freddie. Rose. There's no B in rose.
Freddie: There was in this one.

Jimmy: Mother would like two pounds of your worst liver.
Butcher: Look here, my boy, none of my liver is worst.
Jimmy: Oh, now I remember—it was liverwurst.



SATURDAY EVENING POST
"I'm afraid he'll never get over it. He had four stamps left when they lifted gas rationing."



RETRIBUTION. A general view of the opening session of the first German war criminal trials in Luneberg, Germany. The accused are being tried for atrocities committed at the Belsen concentration camp. The prisoners are wearing numbers.

a strong movement to restrict the scope of government job providing. Many Members of Congress feel that the government should step in only if the employment situation reaches a critical stage, and only if it can reconcile its spending for this purpose with its other needs and obligations.

Argentine Upheaval

Like all previous upheavals, the newest Argentine revolts and demonstrations have failed to dislodge the government of President Farrell and Vice President Peron from power. Instead, they have opened the way for fresh waves of government terrorism.

For a while, the oppressiveness of the regime which Peron dominates had been lightened. Frightened by its international unpopularity, the government indicated its willingness to fulfill the democratic obligations incurred by its acceptance of the Act of Chapultepec. The "state of siege" clamped down in 1941 was lifted. A few political prisoners were released. A certain amount of press freedom was permitted.

But this was all that was needed to make Peron's unpopularity glaringly apparent. Newspapers immediately began to condemn the government. Political leaders did the same. And last month half a million people marched through the streets of Buenos Aires, waving flags and shouting denunciations of Peron and his henchmen.

Peron, who still hopes to be named president of Argentina in the forthcoming elections, bided his time. Finally, with the discovery of a military plot led by former President Arturo Rawson, his chance came. Since the suppression of revolts is generally regarded as a legitimate excuse for stern measures, Peron was able to reinstitute his reign of terror with some hope of escaping world censure.

Hungarian Recognition

Of the three Balkan nations whose governments we have challenged as unrepresentative, Hungary is in least disfavor. The coalition in power in Budapest includes members of moderate as well as radical parties, and has been singularly free from charges of terrorism.

In consideration of these facts, the State Department has opened the way for recognition of Hungary. If the elections scheduled for this month are

held in a democratic manner, our government will grant a conditional recognition to the new regime.

It is hoped that this pledge will encourage Bulgaria and Rumania to improve their governments. Both countries are at present far from meeting American standards. In each, the ruling group is a popular front dominated by Communists. And in each there have been instances of terrorism and oppression.

India and the Laborites

In spite of its often-professed friendship for the Nationalist cause, Britain's Labor government is running into the same sort of opposition its Conservative predecessors faced in India. New proposals for granting the people of the great subcontinent dominion status have been

greeted by riots, demonstrations, and protest.

Here is what the Attlee government proposes for India. Between November and February, elections are to be held for both provincial legislatures and the central Indian Assembly. When new representatives have been chosen, the Viceroy will consult with them and, on their advice, set up a body to frame a new constitution. The 562 autonomous native states, which include about a quarter of India's population, will be invited to send delegates. Meanwhile, Britain will proceed independently with the drafting of a treaty which will establish India as one of the self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Britain's new plan for India is modelled fairly closely on the previous Cripps and Wavell proposals, both of which were rejected by the Indians. The Cripps plan, offered in 1943, was wrecked on the Hindu-Moslem issue. It failed to satisfy Moslems who demand independence for certain Indian states whose population is predominantly Moslem. The Wavell plan, which gave Hindus and Moslems equal representation in key parts of the central government, was considered unfair by the Hindus.

The All-India Congress, dominated largely by the Hindu Nationalist Party, has denounced these proposals as "vague, inadequate, and unsatisfactory." Holding out for immediate, unconditional independence, the Congress Party objects to the continuance of what it terms Britain's "incompetent and corrupt" administration for even a few months. Among the things the Party holds against the British are the suppression of the 1942 independence movement, the prolonged imprisonment of Congress leaders, and the failure to deal with the 1943 Bengal famine.

Although the Congress Party has rejected the idea of a revolutionary program to force the British out of India, new disturbances give evidence of the people's bitter mood. In Bombay, particularly, there have been serious upheavals.

Conscientious Objectors

During the war period, the nation's conscientious objectors—those who, because of religious conviction, refused to serve in the armed forces—were confined in Civilian Public Service camps. Under civilian direction, they did conservation work, forest fire fighting, and other useful jobs. Serving without pay and without the kind of dependency benefits given to soldiers, they performed many valuable services. Some, indeed, were heroic, offering themselves as subjects for medical experiments and accepting other dangerous responsibilities.

But, now that the war is over, what is to be done with these people? Selective Service, under whose control they fall, had originally planned to release them on the basis of a point system similar to that used for men in the Army and Navy. In Congress, however, there is a movement to detain them until all military conscripts have been returned to civilian life.

Further detention of the conscientious objectors is defended on the ground that they should not be given preferred treatment and allowed to go back to their normal pursuits while those who have given military service are denied release. On the other hand, their immediate release is urged by many who point out that the objectors' services are no longer needed and claim that if they are held, our policy will be merely one of punishing them for their religious beliefs.

Successful Student Journalism

FOR two years now, high school students have been showing the people of Erie, Pennsylvania, just what young people can do on their own in the field of journalism. The *Erie Tribune*, a four-page weekly tabloid, advertising itself as "America's Largest Student-Managed City Newspaper," is completely their product—owned, written, and managed by students.

This unique publishing venture grew out of a neighborhood newsletter printed by three sixth graders on a toy printing press. William Bendig, present publisher of the *Tribune*, became interested, got together a group of other students, and, with the help of Virginia Glenn and the *Erie Dispatch-Herald*, launched a monthly neighborhood paper called *The Fraternal Voice*. The first issue, published October 23, 1943, reached 1,000 readers.

The following spring, the enterprise was reorganized. A new and larger staff, composed almost entirely of high school students, was assembled. The size of the paper was increased from four to eight pages, and the name was changed to the *Erie Tribune*. The old purpose of presenting strictly neighborhood news was dropped in favor of a new aim: concentration on student and civic affairs, along with important issues in national and world news.

The reorganized paper started out with a triumph, scooping all other

Erie newspapers on the news of Wendell Willkie's withdrawal from the 1944 presidential race. This earned the paper city-wide recognition and the congratulations of its original sponsor, the *Erie Dispatch-Herald*.

In the year and a half since then, the *Tribune* staff has experimented with many forms and features. For a time, the paper was a full-sized eight-column newspaper; then it turned to the more convenient tabloid size. Its price went from two to five cents. This fall, it has emerged as a weekly instead of a monthly publication.

Angled as it is for student reading, the *Tribune* has always published numerous features about school life and the student's peculiar problems. Local sports events, particularly those involving Erie high schools, are covered in detail, as are other school affairs. News and gossip columns about particular schools are prominently displayed.

Editorially, the *Tribune* presents youth's point of view on many local, national, and world issues. It campaigned actively for the establishment of a recreation center to provide wholesome entertainment for Erie young people and to prevent delinquency. It urged clarification of draft information for high school students approaching the induction age. Last year, when votes for 18-year-olds became a controversial subject, the *Tribune's* editors put themselves on record as doubting the political ma-

turity of voters still in their teens.

The *Erie Tribune* has been particularly outspoken on controversial civic problems. It came out boldly against racial discrimination when a local skating rink was criticized for discouraging Negro patronage. When other situations brought Negro-White relations into the limelight, it was equally forthright in championing tolerance.

Although the paper represents student work primarily, it has not hesitated to use adult contributions. For a while, it ran a column on world affairs by Washington commentator Baukhage. Another regular feature was a health column written by Dr. Jesse Mercer Gehman.

The present editor and publisher of the *Erie Tribune* is still founder William Bendig. In the course of its brief history, the paper has lost several of its other staff members—some to the armed forces, some to distant colleges. Co-editor Eugene Berger, for example, is now serving in the United States Maritime Service. Ken Albertson, onetime sports editor, is in the Marines. Several of the staff members who have joined the armed forces or have been graduated from high school and gone on to college still maintain their connection with the paper, acting as correspondents. There are now *Tribune* correspondents at Columbia University, Pennsylvania and Ohio State Universities, and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Italy Faces an Uncertain Future

ITALY, whose colonial holdings are about to be disposed of by the big United Nations, was the weakest of the great prewar empires. She was poorly endowed at home with the natural resources needed to support her dense population. And she was so late in organizing as a nation that she fared badly in the struggle for colonies, emerging with a collection of overseas territories so poor and unproductive that they were an expense rather than a source of profit to the home government.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, when England and France were great powers and a strong Prussia foreshadowed the emergence of the German empire, Italy was a jumble of separate states. There were little independent kingdoms, states under the sovereignty of the Pope, and provinces dominated by Austria. It was only after Napoleon's downfall, when democratic revolutions began to surge over Europe, that the people of these assorted states dreamed of a united Italy.

Italy, meanwhile, had acquired only the relatively unimportant colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Furthermore, she had met humiliating defeat in attempting to bring Ethiopia into her orbit.

Early in the twentieth century, Italy made another bid for colonial holdings. She went to war with the declining Turkish empire and won Libya and the Dodecanese Islands as the spoils of her victory.

Italy had hoped to expand her territories substantially after World War I. But the peace settlement gave her only the South Tyrol—formerly part of Austria—and the Istrian peninsula. Actually, she came out of the war weaker than she went into it, for the Arabs in Libya, her biggest colony, took advantage of her preoccupation in Europe to do away with virtually all Italian control.

The postwar period found Italy near chaos. Although she had been on the winning side of the conflict, she had captured for herself neither glory nor valuable new territories and her peo-

ple. He attacked them by setting up a totalitarian state, dedicated to efficiency at home and expansion abroad. Regimenting the people and ruthlessly suppressing all dissent, he improved agricultural methods until Italy produced 80 per cent of the wheat she consumed—an increase of 70 per cent. He collected huge taxes and poured money into industrial projects until Italy stood first in the world in the development of hydroelectric power and second in the world in shipbuilding.

He began the economic penetration of Albania, across the Adriatic from Italy, forced Yugoslavia to cede the Istrian city of Fiume, and reconquered the Arabs in Libya. At the same time, he tried to develop and settle the existing Italian colonies. It was an almost impossible task. Libya, lying between Egypt and Algeria in northern Africa, is largely an infertile desert, with neither natural resources nor productive capacity. Its 679,358 square miles yield a few dates, olives, and figs, but little else. Eritrea, flanking Ethiopia

In 1935, Mussolini began empire-building in earnest. He attacked Ethiopia, rallying the Italian people with the promise that Adowa would be avenged. Although the war turned out to be more costly than had been anticipated, the inaction of the great powers, singly and as members of the League of Nations, made the eventual Italian conquest a certainty. By the middle of 1936, Ethiopia was added to the Italian empire.

Mussolini's last conquest before Italian fortunes began to go downhill in the present war was Albania. By the middle of the 1930's, Italy effectively dominated Albania, but, on Easter Sunday, 1939, Italian troops invaded the little country, eventually forcing its complete capitulation.

The exact status of all these territories is now in question. Ethiopia and Albania have already resumed a semblance of independent life, but their boundaries and relations with the great powers remain to be settled. The other Italian colonies constitute even more difficult problems.

Probably the most complicated problem of all is the Istrian peninsula and the Venezia Giulia area which adjoins it in the north. Here, ethnic, economic, and military considerations are involved. The population of this little point of land, jutting into the Adriatic between Italy proper and Yugoslavia, is mixed. The chief cities—Trieste, Gorizia, and Fiume—are predominantly Italian, but the country districts around them are peopled mainly by Slavs. Economically, it is the port cities of Trieste and Fiume which make Istria important. Constituting an outlet to the Adriatic and Mediterranean for the commerce of all central Europe, they greatly enhance the power of the nation holding them.

Second in complexity is the problem of the South Tyrol. This little section of Alpine territory east of Switzerland and south of Austria was populated mainly by Germans and Austrians when Italy acquired it in 1919. But, at German insistence, a plebiscite was held in 1940, and two-thirds of the German-speaking residents elected to return to German territory.

Later developments upset this adjustment again. After Italy's collapse in 1943, the area was reincorporated into Greater Germany. The old German and Austrian population moved back, and when Allied troops entered last spring, it was crowded with Germans.

The Dodecanese, which dot the Aegean Sea between the coasts of Greece and Turkey, are controversial because of their strategic position guarding the approaches to the Black Sea. Most of the islands, except Rhodes, are small and economically insignificant. Rhodes, just off the southeastern coast of Turkey, has an area of 1,035 square miles, and is particularly well suited to military fortification. Although their population is almost entirely Greek, these islands are of interest to Britain, Turkey, and Russia as well as to Greece.

Libya, Italy's biggest colony, is a bone of contention among the great powers because of its long Mediterranean coastline. Eritrea and Somaliland, which are being contested by Egypt and Ethiopia as well as the big powers, are desired mainly for strategic reasons.



BIGGEST PROBLEM. As Italy's future was being discussed by the foreign ministers in London, people on the home front were concerned mainly with finding enough to eat.

Finally, the dream was realized. With French aid, Sardinia's prime minister, Count Cavour, maneuvered the Austrians out of northern Italy. Garibaldi freed Sicily and Naples. The Pope was induced to give up the states he controlled. By 1861, the whole peninsula, with the exception of tiny San Marino, was united under the Sardinian king, Victor Emmanuel II.

Struggling to organize her internal affairs, Italy was unable to compete with the other powers in the empire-building of the next few decades. England, France, and Belgium had cornered the richest sections of Africa by the beginning of the twentieth

century. Italy, meanwhile, had acquired only the relatively unimportant colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Furthermore, she had met humiliating defeat in attempting to bring Ethiopia into her orbit.

Italy is a fertile country, producing large quantities of olives, grain, fruit, and fine wines. But her 119,800 square miles are so densely populated (more than 45,000,000)—323 people per square mile, as compared with France's 184—that she has never been able to grow enough food for her needs. And she lacks the large quantities of coal, iron, and other minerals required for industrial development.

The Italian people turned to Mussolini for the answer to their prob-

lems. He attacked them by setting up a totalitarian state, dedicated to efficiency at home and expansion abroad. Regimenting the people and ruthlessly suppressing all dissent, he improved agricultural methods until Italy produced 80 per cent of the wheat she consumed—an increase of 70 per cent. He collected huge taxes and poured money into industrial projects until Italy stood first in the world in the development of hydroelectric power and second in the world in shipbuilding.

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along the Red Sea, is almost equally barren. While Somaliland, which borders the Indian Ocean southeast of Ethiopia, produces ivory, resin, oil, and half the world's supply of incense, it is not rich enough to finance its own maintenance and development.

Mussolini spent an average of six billion lire a year—one per cent of Italy's total national wealth—in unsuccessful attempts to develop these colonies and encourage the surplus Italian population to settle them. But the whole 900,000 square miles of Italian empire were never able to attract more than a few thousand colonists from the homeland.



From separation centers and Army camps throughout the country, 27,000 enlisted men are being discharged daily.

The Demobilization Program

(Concluded from page 1)

to be in the United States at the time.

Another reason for the difficulties was the fact that the Army did not have a sufficient number of separation centers to handle immediately all those who were eligible for discharge. These separation centers are Army camps which have been given the job of mustering out the soldiers; that is, of giving them their final physical examinations, checking their records, giving them their pay, offering them legal advice, and taking care of the hundred and one other details involved in "separating" a person from the Army.

One of the results of the Army's unpreparedness for demobilization on a vast scale was the accumulation of millions of men in camps throughout the country. The men knew they would do no more fighting and resented being kept in the Army. They felt they were merely marking time. Frequently, they held protest meetings to register their displeasure.

Marshall Outlines Program

General Marshall has reassured members of Congress that everything possible is being done to carry out the demobilization program as quickly and as smoothly as possible. Many new separation centers have been set up. In addition, the time it takes to discharge a man from his arrival at a separation center until he receives his "Honorable Discharge" certificate has been reduced from 18 days to 44 hours. At the present time, not all the men are obliged to pass through separation centers. Some of them are being mustered out directly from the camps where they are stationed.

Moreover, everything possible is being done to bring veterans back from overseas. In the Atlantic, vessels of all types are being used to bring them home. Ships which carry wheat and other cargo to Europe are equipped with fold-up bunks to bring veterans home. During the summer months, returning ships have been loaded with troops far in excess of their convenient carrying capacity.

In the Pacific, the problem has been more complicated. There it has been a problem of replacing men who have had long service, and it has taken time

to send these replacements and occupation troops and bring the veterans home. At first many of the ships returning from the Pacific had empty berths, but now all shipping from the Far East is filled to capacity with returning troops.

While there may not be complete satisfaction with the program as it is now being carried out and as it is planned for the immediate future, at least most men in the armed forces know the approximate date of their discharge. The Army has fixed a definite schedule for the reduction in points. October 1, the number of points required for discharge was dropped to 70, from the original 85 and the later 80. November 1, the number will be reduced to 60, making some 2,000,000 additional men eligible for discharge at that time.

General Marshall has indicated that sometime this winter the point system will be dropped altogether and that all men with two years of service will be discharged. This would take care of those who have been kept in this country throughout the war and were thus unable to accumulate the required number of points for demobilization.

Meanwhile, the nation is confronted by the more immediate problem of fitting its discharged veterans into civilian life. That in itself is a gigantic problem and one which will demand a great deal of attention for many months, even years. It is a problem affecting the lives of some eight or nine million men who will have served their country in time of war and will have been discharged by the middle of next year.

Veterans' Benefits

Many steps have already been taken to help the veteran readjust to civilian life. As we pointed out earlier, the separation centers take great care to help the discharged soldier make the initial adjustment. It provides him with detailed records of his service career which he will need in dealings with the government, the Veterans' Administration, and his future employers. It gives him a final physical check-up to determine whether he is in need of medical care. It tells him

what his legal rights are under laws which have been passed for the benefit of veterans.

These legal rights are numerous, for Congress has acted in advance to help veterans of this war make the transition from military to civilian life. Unlike the soldier of the last war, who as a demobilized veteran was given his railroad fare home and \$60, the soldier of this war is offered many advantages.

The first consideration of Congress in passing veterans' legislation was to provide for the economic security of its soldiers. To help tide him over the early period of demobilization, the soldier is given mustering out pay: \$100 if he has served less than 60 days, \$200 for 60 days or more but without foreign service, \$300 for 60 days or more with overseas service. Payment is in three installments—the first \$100 at the time of discharge, the second 30 days later, and the final installment 60 days later.

Job Protection

The veteran is also given protection in obtaining the job he held at the time of his induction into the Army or Navy. While there are certain loopholes in the section of the Selective Service Act which offers this guarantee (such, for example, as the exemption granted the employer in case the situation has changed so as to make reemployment "unreasonable"), it is generally believed that this right will be protected. For one thing, draft boards have special members to look after the veterans' interests and the veteran may obtain free legal assistance if he needs to take the case to court.

There are, of course, many veterans who never held jobs before they went into the Army. Their big problem will be to find suitable work. The United States Employment Service, with 1,500 local offices throughout the country, has set up special sections to deal with the problem of finding jobs for veterans. There are also special training programs, worked out by labor and management, in cooperation with the government and other agencies, which provide opportunities for veterans.



GI Joe in new garb

For those veterans who are unable to find jobs, unemployment compensation is provided. Thus the returning soldier may receive \$20 a week for as long as 52 weeks if he is unable to find work.

If a veteran does not choose to go to work but wishes to complete his education, the government offers him substantial inducements. If he is under 25, he is entitled to as long a time in school as he spent in the service, up to a four-year maximum. The government pays \$500 a year for tuition, books, and similar expenses, and \$50 a month for subsistence for a single veteran, \$75 for one with dependents. The veteran is given complete freedom in the selection of a school or university and in the type of training he wishes.

These are but a few of the benefits which the returning veteran will receive under laws which are now on the federal statute books. There are many others, including loans for homes, farms, businesses, guaranteed by the government at reasonable rates of interest; medical attention in veterans' hospitals for the rest of his life. If he has suffered a disability as a result of his service, he is provided a pension, ranging from \$11.50 to \$265 a month, depending upon the extent of the disability.

It is recognized on all hands that the demand for greater benefits to veterans will increase in the months ahead. Dozens of bills are now pending in Congress which would either increase the existing benefits or add new ones. The veterans' organizations, such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have literally dozens of proposals which they are waiting to submit to Congress. Thus for years to come the veterans of World War II are likely to be prominently in the forefront of national attention.

War's Scientific Discoveries in Peace

THE dramatic introduction of the atomic bomb which helped bring the war against Japan to a hasty conclusion awakened the people of this country to a new realization of the rapid progress made in the field of science during the war years. There had been news of achievements in the fields of electronics, in medicine, in industrial chemistry, and in many other of the physical sciences. The new products and their uses are becoming known to the public gradually, however, and the changes in everyday life which may result from their use will not be so spectacular as are the possibilities of the use of atomic energy. (See THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, September 10, 1945.)

Within the next few years the discovery of the secret of utilizing atomic power will probably have a greater psychological effect than a physical one on the world. The potentialities for misuse are so great that the secret of shattering the atom will be withheld from general circulation as long as possible. In the meantime, the less world-shaking discoveries made earlier in the war will be the ones to bring changes in our way of living.

For Peacetime Production

Until the end of the war the armed services and war industries had priority on the use of new discoveries, processes, and materials. But many manufacturers, looking toward the future, have already set in motion the machinery for turning these scientific discoveries to account in peacetime production aimed to meet the needs of civilians. To be sure, some of the products employed in wartime, without regard to cost, may be considered too expensive to justify peacetime production, but in general the experience gained during the war should mean improved quality, lower prices, and wider distribution of goods as well as introduction of many new products and conveniences into the home and industry.

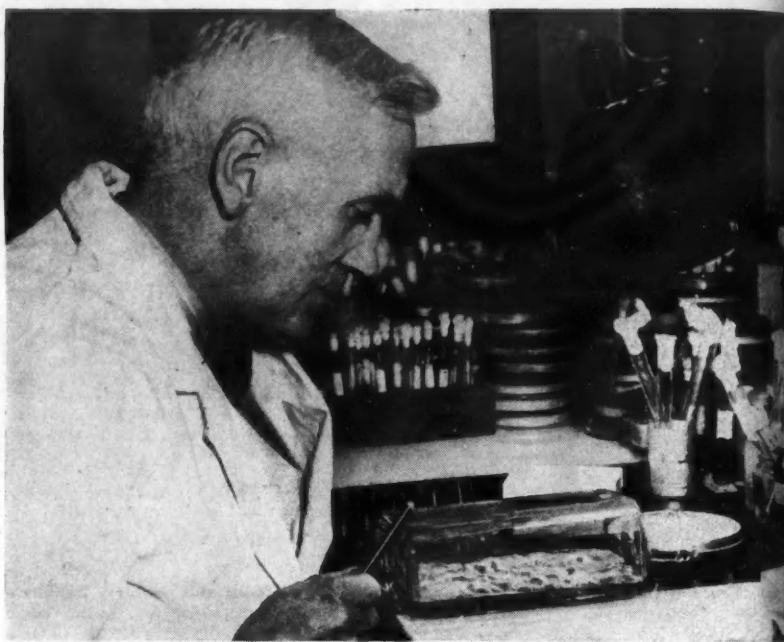
In the field of medicine, many of the advances which have occurred since the beginning of the war have already been extended to civilian practice. Some scientists and physicians feel that almost too much publicity has been given the "wonder" drugs, which

include the various sulfas and penicillin. Their effectiveness in attacking some infections has already revolutionized the treatment of such diseases as pneumonia, streptococcus infections of the throat, mastoids, wound infections, and many others, but indiscriminate use may prove injurious and may give patient and doctor alike a false sense of security.

Improved methods of plastic surgery can make life bearable for many who might otherwise have been permanently disfigured or handicapped. Surgery in general has progressed greatly during the war, with new techniques evolved particularly in the fields of heart surgery and the joining of nerves in neuro-surgery.

Psychiatry, a medical specialty which came into public notice in the First World War, has proved itself during this one. The general public became aware of the need for psychiatric research when a large percentage of men drafted were rejected because of various mental and emotional maladjustments. Observation of servicemen has shown the interrelationship of the mind and body, and psychosomatic medicine, which emphasizes treatment of the whole individual—mind and body—rather than physical symptoms alone, has become the subject of much interest among general practitioners and psychiatrists alike. The beneficial effect of psychiatric medicine in the Army has pointed the way toward improved psychiatric treatment for civilians.

Many of the projects developed during the war had been the subject of investigation earlier, but war needs stimulated research and cooperation in finding practical means of production and utilization. Physicists were busy working in the field of electronics long before the war began. Within this field, the principle of radar had been hit upon as long ago as 1887 by a German scientist. The Army, the Navy, scientists in universities and in the great industrial laboratories were all doing pioneer work in radar before the war, as were the British, with the French, Germans, and Japanese not far behind. The use of perfected radar devices is expected to make revolutionary changes in at least two of our great transportation industries,



The discovery and development of penicillin was one of the war's greatest contributions to medical science. Prof. Alexander Fleming, who played a leading role in the discovery, is shown above working on experiments in his laboratory.

aviation and shipping. (See THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, October 1, 1945.)

Time will be required to put many of the products which are to revolutionize the American home into mass production. The electronic tubes which will broil a steak in a matter of seconds or bake a cake before the cook can mix the icing will not be used by most families for some years. The precipitron, a device which stirs the imagination of every woman who has ever wielded a dustcloth, would use electrical charges to remove the dust from a room by simply pressing a button, but this, too, will come later as will the electrical units which heat the entire house in winter and cool it in summer.

Improvements in Food

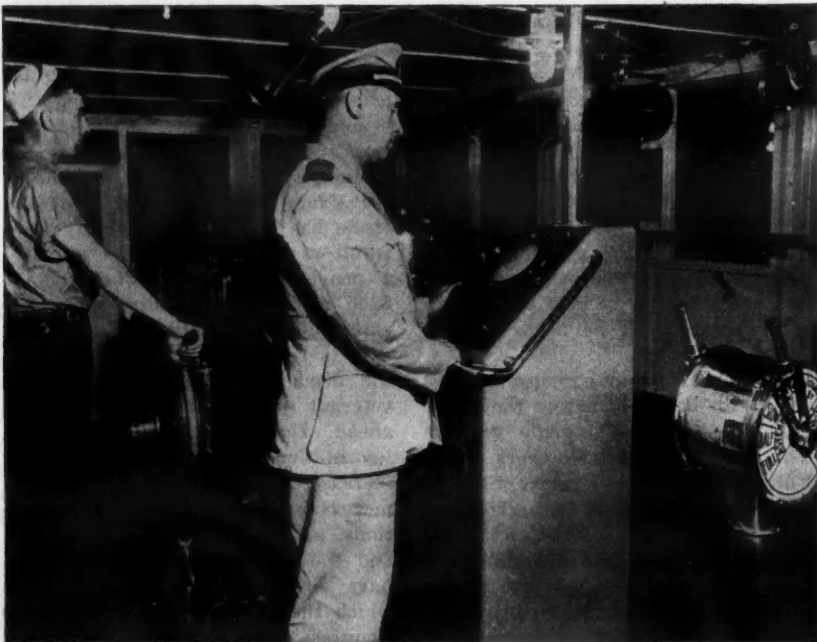
Improvements in food will probably occur almost immediately. The Army's extensive use of frozen foods has given the wholesale food processors plenty of experience in preparing meats, vegetables, fruits, and even milk by quick freezing. If these products are put on the civilian market, as processors promise, the diet of the nation as a whole can be vastly improved. There will be less seasonal variation in foods, because frozen foods can be stored in warehouses or in deep freeze units in the home. Costs should go down, for the Army has found that frozen boned meats take 60 per cent less shipping space, spoilage is reduced to a minimum, and by-products, like bones and fat, can be sold to industrial users at a good price.

The changes which will begin to take place soon as a result of the work done by industrial chemists will appear throughout industry and the home. Improved materials for almost every use have been produced for the armed services. Plio-film will be used even more extensively for packaging products so that purchasers can see what they are buying. Gelatine capsules will be used to package many products like toothpaste, cleansing creams, and food products. They can be produced cheaply and are easily disposable.

Synthetic textile fibers have multiplied during the war and the manufacturers are almost ready to present

them to the public. Products closely resembling DuPont's Nylon will be on the market soon. Saran and Vinyon are two of these which were developed by companies working on war materials. It is hard to believe that such things as chlorine gas and ethylene gas are the sources of some of the sturdiest and most attractive new fabrics which the textile industry will have to offer. A synthetic material has been developed to meet practical every need. Textiles can be made fireproof, dustproof, mothproof, and waterproof. Some can be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth.

There are many other wartime scientific achievements which will be adapted to peacetime use. Some will be the subjects of future articles in these columns. Many of them will bring greater comforts, better health, or more leisure time to those who are able to enjoy them. On the other hand, many of them may create new and serious economic problems, such as dislocation of industry, mass unemployment, and resulting discontent among workers. A high degree of industrial statesmanship will be needed if science's great wartime contributions are to be converted into peacetime benefits.



Radar, mighty contributor to victory in war, is expected to have many peacetime uses. The device shown on the merchant ship above uses radar to detect obstacles in path of a ship as far as 30 miles away.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933, OF THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR (EXCEPT CHRISTMAS AND EASTER HOLIDAYS, AND THREE ISSUES FROM THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST TO THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER), WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1945.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Walter E. Myer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown on the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1909, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, are: Publisher, Walter E. Myer, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Walter E. Myer, Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Clay Coe, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, Ruth G. Myer, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owners are Walter E. Myer, Washington, D. C.; and Ruth G. Myer, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

WALTER E. MYER, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1945.

My commission expires February 13, 1947.
Julian E. Caraballo,
Notary Public, District of Columbia